

HANSHER & WOSSER PUBLISHERS.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

KANSAS at the Post Office at Decatur, Ill., as second class matter.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, 1890.

MICHIGAN is one of the states which can make a first-class financial statement. Its debt is only \$890,000, while there is \$904,000 in its sinking fund to pay it. A more extraordinary circumstance than this is the fact that the new state capital, which is completed and now paid for, actually cost \$15,000 less than the appropriation made for building it.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports that the corn crop of this state for 1879, was as follows: Acres in corn, 7,918,881; average bushels per acre, 38; total bushels produced, 305,913,377; average price to producer per bushel on December 20, 22 cents; total value of the crop, \$67,483,052. This is by far the largest and most valuable corn crop ever produced in the state.

It is probable that the name of Marcus A. Reno, of the Seventh Cavalry, will soon be dropped for all time hereafter from the army register. The record in the recent court martial has been received by the Judge Advocate General, at Washington, and, as it is the second time that a court martial has found him guilty of offenses deemed punishable by dismissal from the army, it is not likely that the president will again modify the sentence.

ALARMING.

The news from Maine to day is quite alarming, and it is not improbable that the next report from there will contain the intelligence that violence has been committed. The Fusionists, backed up as they have been by no large a portion of the Democratic press of the country, seem determined to bring about a conflict with the lawful authorities. Realizing this fact, which was made plain by the acts of the revolutionists in Augusta, Gov. Davis has acted wisely in making due preparations to meet the expected attack. If an outbreak occurs and bloodshed is the result, the blame will rest upon the Fusionists and their advisers.

EMINENTLY DEMOCRATIC

Judge Smith made a temperance speech at Champaign last Saturday night, in the course of which he paid his respects to a certain class of professed temperance men, and said they needed "cudgeling." The Champaign Union, whose editor has a most audacious stomach, made some editorial comments upon the speech, in which he applied the statements of the speaker to Hon. J. G. Cannon (whom the Union man hates with all the cordiality of his nature) in such a way as would lead the casual reader to believe that Judge Smith had actually made an attack upon that gentleman. We have Judge Smith's authority for saying that he made no statement such as the Union article, by implication, craftily seeks to put into his mouth. Every reference to Mr. Cannon in the Union's article is attributable to the dyspeptic editor of that paper alone, and not to Judge Smith, who said not a word about Mr. Cannon on the occasion in question.

Judge Smith expressly declares, and authorities us to say, that in that speech he did not mention Mr. Cannon's name, nor make any reference to him whatever, nor did he in any manner intend to apply his remarks to that gentleman. Judge Smith also directs us to say that he does not indorse the criticisms made by the Union against Mr. Cannon in that article, and that he positively disclaims any intention to impute to Mr. Cannon the conduct or practice charged against him in the article referred to. The article does not purport to give a copy of Judge Smith's speech, but is composed of the Union's editorial comments on the same.

ACCORDING to the New York Commercial Advertiser, which ought to know, and it is presumed, keeps a batch, the big Wall street speculators made a pile of money last year. It estimates that ten or twelve estates gained wealth to the enormous total of \$80,000,000. This was divided as follows: Vanderbilt, \$30,000,000; Gould, \$15,000,000; Dillon, \$10,000,000; Sage, \$10,000,000; Keese, \$3,000,000; First National Bank and Drexel, Morgan & Co., \$2,000,000 each; and three or four other operators, \$3,000,000. It would be interesting to know what proportion of this wealth was acquired by honest and legitimate trade, and how much by speculative trading, and how much by the buying and selling of certain stocks in the market; in other words, by gambling—(Wall Street) Corrier.

Wanted to Loan at 8 per cent. on farms. Money payable at Decatur. Jan. 24—d&w

PARTY RASCALITIES.

In a letter to the New York Tribune, Thurlow Weed reads the Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine a lesson or two from history. He reminds them very pointedly that all attempts to cheat the people and deprive the majority of its rights have hitherto ended disastrously. "No party can," he says, "by fraud, device or violence, defeat the will of the majority with impunity." Such attempts have been made in former elections, but always resulted in discomfiture and disgrace. In 1811 or 1812, says Mr. Weed, "the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts enacted an apportionment law which deprived the Federal party of Representatives to whom they were numerically entitled. Its provisions in forming districts from territory not contiguous, were so flagrant that a sentiment was awakened which constrained an amendment of the law, thus defeating its purpose. That apportionment bill having been signed by Governor Gerry, and to this day every attempt in that or other states to pass an unfair apportionment bill is denounced as 'Gerrymandering'."

Later, in 1823, the people of the State of New York, with unanimity and earnestness asked for the passage of a bill taking the choice of Presidential Electors from the legislature and conferring it upon themselves. The legislature, as well as the state, was democratic at the time, under the leadership of Martin Van Buren. The result of the Presidential election was supposed then to depend upon the Empire State, and Mr. Van Buren, feeling sure of the choice of Electors by the Legislature, resisted the popular will and was successful. This raised such a storm of indignation among the people that it was thought advisable for the governor to call an extra session of the legislature when, on the recommendation of the governor for the passage of the bill, a bitter fight took place. The bill was again defeated, and the result was that when the legislature convened in December to choose Presidential Electors, Mr. Van Buren and his friends were overwhelmed with astonishment and mortification by the defeat of their electoral ticket. The large Democratic majority had dwindled into a minority; twenty-five Adams, seven Crawford and one Jackson electors were chosen by a close vote, and as a corollary, John Quincy Adams was elected President. Had the Democracy, responsive to the public will, confided the choice of the electors to the people, they would have carried the state, and William H. Crawford, their candidate for President, would, says Mr. Weed, have been elected.

Other instances are given by the veteran statesman, notably that of 1837 in Pennsylvania, when the Whigs resorted to expedients and devices which turned the popular feeling against them and finally resulted in their defeat. The latest example was the presidential election of 1876, when the purchase of a Tilden elector in the State of Oregon against the well known and undeniable and clearly expressed wish and choice of the people having been established and demonstrated, by proofs and testimonials strong as holy writ, the public mind was prepared to believe that Mr. Tilden's money was also used to obtain the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. Says Mr. Weed:

"I believed then, as I believe now, that if the fraudulent purchase of an electoral vote in Oregon had not been distinctly and unequivocally proven against Mr. Tilden, he would in the conflict which ensued have secured one or more of these doubtful Southern States, and been declared President. The moral sentiment awakened throughout the Union by the indisputable fact that an electoral vote in Oregon had been purchased and paid for, told fatally against Mr. Tilden."

In 1822, John Jay was the Federal and General Clinton the Jeffersonian Republican, or Democratic, candidate for Governor of New York. Jay received a handsome majority of the votes, the canvassers, however, were of the other party, and they counted out three counties in which Jay had a large majority, on merely technical objections, and Clinton was declared elected; great excitement followed, but the Federalists submitted to the wrong for that year. At the next election Jay was chosen. The wrong of Governor Weston in New Hampshire had the same ending; and now comes the case of Maine.

A Blaine Boom in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Press, Rep. Blaine appears to be having a "boom" throughout the counties of Pennsylvania. He is capturing county after county and district after district, and this is not through the power of organization or the activity of politicians, but by the spontaneous action of the people, who manifest a purpose to know and a great wrong which, by the successful bargainings and combinations of political schemers in 1876, was done him and them in Cincinnati. Unless the "third-term" sentiment should begin soon to show itself, it may be asked whether it exists at all. At present it appears to be dormant.

SENATOR BRUCE is the youngest member of the United States Senate, thirty-nine.

The age of Abraham Johnson, who lives near Scranton, Pa., is 108 years. His health is good and his memory remarkable.

For Sale Cheap. A house and lot on corner of N. Church and Green streets—7 rooms, well and cistern—6 blocks from P. O. For terms, apply to F. B. TAYLOR. Dec 24—d&w

Mr. Beecher on Church Collections.

New York Times. Last Sunday morning there were 2,500 persons in Plymouth church, and Mr. Beecher noticed that the net cash result, as reported by the Deacons who passed the plates, was only \$50. At the regular weekly prayer meeting last evening Mr. Beecher took occasion to mention this parsimonious manner of giving by his people. "There is a power in this church," said he, "if it were organized, to do a hundred times as much without feeling it, as we actually do. Speaking in moderation, I will say there were 2,500 people present last Sabbath morning. The collection plate is passed. If the contributions should average over half a dollar through the audience—it would make \$1,500. We oftentimes get \$50, \$80, \$100, \$200, rarely \$500 and \$800, occasionally \$1,000, and sometimes \$2,000. That seems very large, but when you come to take into consideration the number in the congregation, and calculate how much that would be for each individual, the amount is very small. I have great fault to find with the result of our collections in proportion to the size of the congregation. They are parsimonious! They are mean! How many men who put in a 10-cent piece who ought to be ashamed of themselves! I think the contribution plate is a temptation of the devil in the church. When it is passed round men have not the courage to refuse to give, and so they pull out a nickel and ease themselves off with it. This constant passing of the plate through a congregation tempts selfish men to be niggardly—to make believe give when they spare the poorest and the meanest self of off with it. It is a bad thing I dislike it exceedingly. I am sure the plate has been the means of educating a whole generation of men to be small."

An Appalling Crime.

From the Utica Herald. The Maine proceedings are a crime against the organic law, and as such, are the blackest crime known to our jurisprudence. This crime, with its infinite possibilities of riot and bloodshed, and its certainty of anarchy and deep-reaching mischief, is plotted and consummated by partisans for the sole and trivial purpose of controlling for a brief year a few offices with the outlying patronage. Partisan greed and partisan passion have combined to infuse the representatives of the Democratic and Greenback parties with this supreme indifference to the public good. The crime is so far reaching in its evil as to be appalling to citizens of every State of the Union. It is a crime which strikes straight at the roots of democratic institutions.

The Place for Advertising.

Louisville Post and News. Advertising is the best done in the newspaper, and no publication is better than an afternoon paper. It comes to the busy man when his business is over for the day, and he has time to read the news and the advertisements also. It goes into the homes and is read around the evening lamp. On this account it is safe to say that a much larger proportion of the readers of an afternoon paper than of a morning paper turn to the advertisements.

Illinois Wheat Crop.

The advance sheets of the crop reports of the state board of agriculture show that the acreage of winter wheat in this state for 1879 was 2,131,386 acres, while the breadth sown last fall for the crop of 1880 is 2,678,826 acres, an increase of about 55 per cent. The condition of the crop on December 20, all over the state, was full up to the average, and the prospect for a full crop next year is excellent.

THE Central Christian Advocate of St. Louis, gives warning to the churches and the temperance people of Illinois to be on the look-out for one J. S. Haskell, who is now in this state, and was recently lecturing at Lebanon. The Advocate denounces Haskell as a fraud and a man utterly unworthy of confidence. As the Advocate is a consistent friend of the temperance cause, its warning is inspired by a desire to aid the cause, and, therefore, should be heeded. The temperance cause has been brought in to disrepute too often by worthless tramps who see in the awakened interest in this good cause a fruitful field for forage.

THE Indianapolis Journal denounces the appointment of one F. C. Johnson, as supervisor of census in the second district of that state, not exactly upon the ground that he is a democrat, but because he is a very bad specimen of that genus. It would seem that in the state of Indiana a republican administration could find sufficient material for census supervisors, without making a draft upon the democratic party at all. There were no doubt plenty of good republicans in Indiana who would have been glad to accept.

Cloaks from \$2.50 up to \$20.00. If you want a Stylish Cloak in excellent stuff be sure to call on THEODORE A. GREHMAN, Nov. 18—d&w No. 19 Merchant st.

Just Received, a large and elegant assortment of Cloaks and Dolmans, at lower prices than were ever sold, at Nov. 15—d&w Lusk & Scruggs.

High Authority.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Collier's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparations used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague and Loss of Appetite." Sold by druggists. Jan 24—d&w

TELEGRAPHIC ALARMING.

The News From Maine Quite Warlike.

A FIENDISH PLOT TO BURN HOUSES

Active Measures of the Governor.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 23.—The Fusionists to-day met at Union Hall, with but a part of the members present. Dickey put in the following order: That P. A. Sawyer, secretary of state, be directed to notify the municipal officers of towns and plantations that a new valuation of the state is to be made by this legislature, that said officers may appear, be heard; and that particular notice, with the broad seal of the state affixed, be forwarded to the towns of Ellsworth and Brunswick that their representatives have withdrawn themselves from this house.

In the senate the president announced that the standing committee found much fault because it had been refused the privilege of taking stationery from the state house.

Both branches then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the committee on questions for the supreme court would report.

The municipal officers in towns where the Fusionists have control are sending to the secretary of state's office the valuation books for use by the valuation committee.

Absent members are requested to take the seats in the senate to which they were chosen.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 23.—Those who imagine the Fusionists inactive and have abandoned their cause are laboring under a mistake. While the Government is not alarmed, they fully grasp the situation, and will make the state house perfectly impregnable. The first military company that ever entered the state house marched in at midnight to-night—the Capitol Guards. Messrs. Pillsbury, Blood, Channing and others are known to be enrolling men in every county in the state. Men are collected in country towns ready for J. L. Smith's call. Capt. Black, of Augusta, is drilling men nightly.

Mayor Nash addresses the following note to Gov. Davis to-night: "In view of the threatening attitude of persons hostile to the present government of State, I feel constrained to say to your Excellency that I fear my civil police force will be unable to sufficiently protect the public property of the capital, or even hold possession of the building itself, against such a force as the public enemies."

Men are known to be ready at the call of Smith from Lincoln and Somerset counties, who are to take sleighs across the country. The prompt action of Col. Peakes prevented movements in Piscataquis County.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Herald's Augusta special to-night says the whole situation has since 11:15 o'clock entirely changed. By to-morrow morning those companies of infantry, the Capital Guards, of Augusta, the Auburn Light Infantry, the Gardiner companies and the Androscoggin Light Infantry will garrison the state house. At 11:10 Gov. Davis and Inspector General Tilden arrived at the Adjutant General's office. In three minutes Gov. Davis authorized this startling but well justified military movement. The military authorities were out of patience with the politicians, who have for several days had dominant influence at the state house. This has been the most sensational of any night since the complications. But rumors of stirring events to come were not baseless. The fusionist militia are and have been drilling down town in this city, and it has been ascertained, to the satisfaction of the military authorities, that a concentrated attack upon the state house was likely to occur at any moment. A plot to burn the residences of leading Augusta Republicans was discovered to-night. Triangular bits of paper marked the doomed residences. They were tacked on after dark, and soon perceived by vigilant police. Had the governor not given his order for calling out the troops to-night the military men at the state house were ready to abandon their watch, which was likely to result in an inglorious ending. The orders for the militia were given out by Gen. Chamberlain's Assistant Adjutant General, for the reason that part of the militia would not, as it was feared, obey Gov. Davis' order. The Capital Guards garrison the state house to-night, and relieve the worn-out police, who have been without sleep for many hours. A special train is ordered to-night from Lewiston. Probably the most aggressive movement of the state government will be to disperse the fusionist legislature, and arrest every fusionist official who persists at playing at government.

Augusta special says Richards' Light Infantry of Gardiner has just arrived, 2 a. m., and marched into the state house. A Gatling gun will be here in the morning. All armories in the state are under guard. The republicans mean to hold possession. If the state troops are not adequate the President will be called on for aid.

HEAVY snow storm that has visited this section for years commenced Wednesday morning and continued until Thursday noon. It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty inches of snow fell on a level. Reports from the woods are most encouraging, the snow there being from thirty to forty inches deep.

WICHITA, KAN., Jan. 23.—Advices from Cherry Vale say the building occupied by the Globe printing office, with sleeping rooms on the upper floors, and a furniture store below, burned night before last, and that E. C. Henderson, foreman, and William McClain, a printer, of the Globe office, perished in the flames. An employee of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company was seriously burned. Three other men were sleeping in the building at the time, but escaped by jumping from a window.

TOWN TALK.

Our 35c. kid gloves—some of them equal to the best dollar glove, and well worth 75c. a pair.

Jan. 12—d&w CHEAP STORE. GENTLEMEN, are you in need of a good suit of clothing? If so, you can save money by calling at Cheap Charley's Dec 13—d&w

Notice to Taxpayers.

Your taxes for the year 1879 are now due and payable at the office of the collector. Call and get your receipts. Office over the furniture store of P. B. Provost & Son, north of the council rooms.

W. W. FOSTER, Collector.

Jan. 12—d&w

Wanted!

Ladies and gentlemen amateur actors and singers wanted, to join a company now forming in this city. Apply immediately by letter. Address

CONQUEST COMEDY CO.,

Decatur, Ill.

EVERY one says, "What can we find as a suitable present for a gentleman?" Step into Curtis & Ewing's jewelry store and see. They have the most complete line of just such goods you could hope to find in a day's travel. Dec. 11—d&w

MARKET REPORT.

DECATUR, ILL., Jan. 23, 1890.

GRAIN MARKET.

FLOUR—patent, selling per

hundred lbs. \$4.25

FLOUR—White Wheat, selling per

hundred lbs. \$3.75

FLOUR—Red wheat selling per hundred

lbs. 2.75

WHEAT—Yellow, selling per

hundred lbs. 1.25

CORN—White, selling per

hundred lbs. 1.25

SHORTS—Per hundred, selling

per hundred lbs. 1.25

CORN—New, selling per

hundred lbs. 1.25

OATS—Per bushel

1.25

FLAXSEED—Per bushel

1.25

FARM PRODUCE.

POTATOES

RUPTER—Per bushel

2.00

EGGS—Per dozen

1.00

LARD—Selling

1.00

SIDE-BACON—Selling

1.25

HAMS—Selling

2.00

CHICKENS—Per dozen, live

1.00

DRESSED CHICKENS—Each

1.00

CHICKENS—Per pound

1.00

ONIONS—Per bushel

1.50

APPLES—Per bushel

1.00

TIME-HAY—New, per

ton 1.00

SALT-HAY—Selling

1.00

PAT OATMEAL—Per cwt.

3.00

HOES—Per cwt.

3.00

RUBBER—Green

1.00

" " Damaged

1.00

" " Dry

1.00

SHEEP—Wool, 50c. per

50c. per

TALLOW—Per pound

.50

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

CHARLES LAUX, Proprietor,

South side of the Old Square, Decatur, Illinois.

Jan. 1, 1890—d&w

Central Marble Works

YOUNG & PASOLD,

DECATUR, ILL.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE!

We also cut and finish all kinds of

Building Stone, Water Table,

WINDOW CAPS and SILLIS, STEPS,

And all sizes of

FLAGGING & CURBING

For cemetery or other purposes.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS

Jan. 23, 1890—d&w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Estate of DENNIS & BEA, debtors.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that

William H. Dennis, surviving partner of

the firm of Dennis & Bea, of the city of

Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of

Illinois, has assigned to the undersigned, as

assignee, all of the property of said firm for

the benefit of the creditors of said firm, accord-

ing to the provisions of an act of the General

Assembly of the State of Illinois concerning

assignments. All persons having claims against

the said firm of Dennis & Bea, are hereby notified

to present such claims under oath or

affirmation to me, at the former place of busi-

ness of said firm, on the south side of the New

Square, in the city of Decatur, Illinois, within

three months from this date, as the law directs.

Decatur, Illinois, Jan. 21, 1890.

Jan. 21—d&w JOHN H. MAURY, Assignee.

AN ORDINANCE

Amendatory of Section 7 of an Ordinance

Entitled, "An Ordinance Defining Fire

Limits and for the Prevention of Fires."

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of

Decatur, that section 7 of an ordinance

entitled, "An Ordinance Defining Fire

Limits and for the Prevention of Fires," be, and the same

is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. Any owner, builder, or other

person, who shall own, build or aid in the

erection of any building or part of building

in said limits contrary to or in any other

manner than that authorized by the provisions of

this ordinance, or who shall remove or assist in

removing any wooden building within said

limits, or who shall remove or assist in re-

moving any such building from without said

limits into the same, or repair or assist

SAVED
TIME PATIENCE AND MONEY,
By always taking the Great
WABASH
ROUTE,
FOR ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST, SOUTH OR WEST,
LIGHTNING TRAINS,
Invariably on Time, with Close and Sure
Connections.
No change of Cars to St. Louis, Hannibal,
Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kan-
sas City, Atchison and all points in
only one change of cars at all points in
Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado,
Arkansas and Texas.
**FORMING THE
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE**
From the West to all points in the East,
including New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore and Washington.
Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston
1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in
the World.
Departure of Trains at Decatur Station:
Main Line
GOING WEST
No. 1 Through Express..... 7:00 a. m.
" 2 Fast Mail..... 8:30 a. m.
" 3 Fast Mail..... 9:30 a. m.
GOING EAST
No. 2 Lightening Express..... 10:15 p. m.
" 4 Accommodation..... 7:00 p. m.
The following freight trains will carry
passengers with tickets:
Going West..... 8:45 a. m.
Going East..... 1:15 p. m.
St. Louis Division,
DEPART.
No. 41 Through Express..... 1:30 a. m.
" 42 Fast Mail..... 3:30 p. m.
Freight..... 7:30 a. m.
ARRIVE.
No. 43 Lightening Express..... 10:25 p. m.
" 44 Accommodation..... 7:15 p. m.
" 45 Passenger Freight..... 5:30 a. m.
H. L. HOPKINS, General Sup't.
General Manager,
H. C. FORTY, General Passenger and Ticket
Agent, Toledo.
K. HANCOCK, Agent, Decatur.

RAILWAY CO.

Take this for the East and all points North and South on the Chicago & Pa. Trunk Railway, Illinois Central, (Chicago Division), Peoria & Burlington Railway, St. R. & C. R. Y., and St. R. & C. R. Y. Close connections being made at all junction stations, and through tickets on sale at the ticket office, Decatur, Ill.

CONDENSED TIME-CARD.

NOVEMBER 19th, 1878.

LEAVE.

STATIONS.	Freight	Freight	Pass.	Pass.
Decatur	6:00 a.m.		1:15 p.m.	
Hannibal	7:25 a.m.		2:40 p.m.	
Quincy	8:50 a.m.		4:05 p.m.	
Keokuk	10:15 a.m.		5:30 p.m.	
Peoria	11:40 a.m.		6:55 p.m.	
Burlington	1:05 p.m.		8:20 p.m.	
St. Louis	12:30 p.m.		9:45 p.m.	
St. Charles	1:55 p.m.		11:10 p.m.	
Hannibal	3:20 p.m.			6:40 p.m.
Keokuk	4:45 p.m.			8:05 p.m.
Peoria	6:10 p.m.			9:30 p.m.
Burlington	7:35 p.m.			10:55 p.m.
St. Louis	9:00 p.m.			
St. Charles	10:25 p.m.			
Hannibal	11:50 p.m.			
Keokuk		1:15 a.m.		
Peoria		2:40 a.m.		
Burlington		4:05 a.m.		
St. Louis		5:30 a.m.		
St. Charles		6:55 a.m.		
Hannibal		8:20 a.m.		
Keokuk		9:45 a.m.		
Peoria		11:10 a.m.		
Burlington		12:35 p.m.		
St. Louis		1:00 p.m.		
St. Charles		2:25 p.m.		
Hannibal		3:50 p.m.		

ARRIVE.

STATIONS.	Pass.	Pass.	Freight	Freight
Decatur	11:35 a.m.		4:30 p.m.	
Hannibal	12:40 p.m.		5:35 p.m.	
Quincy	9:55 a.m.		3:00 p.m.	
Newman	9:12 a.m.		1:15 p.m.	
St. Louis	8:50 a.m.		11:10 a.m.	
Hannibal	7:45 a.m.		9:21 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
Keokuk	6:50 a.m.		8:15 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Peoria	7:40 a.m.		9:15 a.m.	3:50 p.m.